

## REMARKS

Claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over VanSlyke et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0008071; published January 9, 2003) in view of Okuyama et al. (US Patent 6,835,681; issued December 28, 2004; filed December 19, 2001). Claims 1-3, 6 and 7 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over VanSlyke et al (US Patent Application Publication) in view of Jamil et al (U.S. Patent 6,440,587; issued August 27, 2002).

Claim 1 has been amended to make it clear that the liquid and mixture of organic materials are heated in a vacuum having a pressure in the range of  $10^{-1}$ - $10^{-3}$  Torr.

It is true that VanSlyke et al do teach a method of forming a homogeneous mixture of organic materials and that these materials are combined to form a pellet suitable for thermo physical vaporization. VanSlyke et al do not teach liquefying organic materials and then heated the liquid and organic materials under reduced pressure to form a solid homogenous mixture of the organic materials.

Applicants believe that Okuyama et al is in a nonanalogous art. Okuyama et al are concerned with making a molded ceramic member. They are not concerned with making an organic pellet of organic materials, that then can be used in a subsequent process to form a layer of such materials. The ceramic materials described by Okuyama et al are all inorganic materials and are all oxides. Okuyama et al does not need to nor do they mix their materials under low pressure conditions as the present invention does. The organic materials of the present invention are particularly sensitive to reaction with oxygen. Applicants do not believe that one would like in the ceramic molding art to find a method of making a pellet having a mixture of organic material. In view of the foregoing it is believed that it is unreasonable to combine Okuyama et al with VanSlyke et al. Such a combination can only be accomplished with hindsight.

Jamil et al relates to the process of making a phosphor screen. Here again, Jamil et al use mixtures of inorganic materials, where the main component is strontium sulfide. Phosphor screens are often used in computed radiography. Phosphor screens absorb radiation patterns, store the information as trapped electrons, and are later read optically by converting the stored radiation

pattern to a visible pattern. Applicants cannot see how the Examiner can suggest that one would look in this area to find art related to using a mixture of organic materials to make a pellet for subsequent use in forming a layer in an electronic device such as an OLED display. There is no mention in Jamil et al that these materials are dried in a vacuum. Therefore for similar reasons with respect to Okuyama et al, Applicants believe that it is unreasonable to combine Jamil et al with VanSlyke et al.

If there are any problems with these changes, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.